

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXXIX.]

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VI.

S A T U R D A Y, JUNE 14, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

## War Department.

Accountants office,  
March 31st 1794.

WHEREAS complaints have been made to the Secretary for the department of War, that the several parties of the Militia of Kentucky called into service between 25th April and 15th August 1793, commanded by Capt. Rodes Thompson, Capt. David Williams, Ensign John Jameson, Capt. Byram Rout, Capt. Bladen Ashby, Lieut. John Blane, Ensign Robert Knox, Capt. Thomas McLachlan, Lieut. John Petty, Ensign Benjamin Howard, and Lieut. Squire Grant's detachment, from 26th of August to 5th September 1793, inclusive, have not received their pay for said service. This is therefore to give notice that on the 10th day of July 1793, William Morton of Kentucky aforesaid, on his bond with sufficient security, did receive on the warrant of the Secretary of War, from the Treasurer of the United States, the full amount due to the said Militia for the said service, for the purpose of paying the same, with instructions to notify by general advertisement in the Gazettes, and at places of publick resort, where and how it was to be paid.

Therefore all persons concerned are hereby notified to call for payment on the said William Morton, either in person or by legal Attorney, expressing that the money is to be received for the use of the original claimant, as by a law of the United States, passed 8th May 1792, it is enacted that no assignment of pay made after the 1st day of June of that year by a non-committed officer or private, shall be valid.

By direction of the Secretary for the department of war,  
JOSEPH HOWELL, Accountant.  
P. S. The pay of the Scouts will be discharged at this office upon their legal power of attorney jointly given, accompanied by the muster and pay rolls and qualifications of their service as directed by the Secretary of War, in his instructions to County Lieutenants.

JOSEPH HOWELL.

NOTICE, to the officers and privates of Capt. Rodes Thompson's, Capt. Thos. McLachlan's, Capt. Byram Rout's, and Capt. Bladen Ashby's Companies—Lieut. John Blane's and Enf. Robert Knox's Commands, for services in the year 1793:—Also the Detachment under Lieut. Squire Grant in the same year, that as the time is approaching when my Vouchers are to be exhibited, I have now sent forward the balance of money &c. to the War-Office, and that I will not pay any claims after this date.

WILL. MORTON.  
24th April, 1794. tf

Philip Caldwell & Co.  
Have just received and are now opening

## A LARGE and COMPLEAT Assortment of MERCANDISE;

Which they are determined to sell low for CASH.

They also earnestly request those indebted to them to settle their accounts immediately.

\* \* \* He has for sale super-fine BOULTING CLOTHS.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years, Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Oct. 2. tf

I NOW revoke, all and every Power of Attorney, given by me to Andrew Hare, or any other person to sell lands for me.

M. NAGLE.

April 13, 1794. if

THE subscribers intending to re-

move to Kentucky in Spring, and wishing to see Manufactures (as well as trade and commerce) flourish in that country, have pur-

chased and are now sending off a number of French Barn Milstones,

which they will take down the river with them, together with superfine Bolting Cloths &c.

They purpose also to establish in Lexington a Nail Manufactory on so large a scale as to supply the whole of Kentucky with Nails of every kind.

They will also establish a Tin Manufactory, and a Rope Manufactory in said town, and supply the inhabitants on lower terms with their manufactures than those articles has hitherto been furnished.

THOMAS HART & SON.

Feb. 18, 1794. tf

An Apprentice wanted.

AN active lad, between the age of twelve and sixteen years, who can come well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Cabinet business, by

JESSE HEAD.

Next door to Doctor

tf Downing, Lexington.

ALL persons are hereby fore-

warned from taking an assign-  
ment on a writing obligatory given

by me to Amos Thatcher for the payment of four Cows at Christ-  
mas 1793, the writing dated in Fe-  
bruary 1793, as I am determined

not to pay it unless he makes me a  
title to a tract of Land for which I

have his obligation, and for which

the above Cows was to be part pay.

ROBERT SMITHER.

June 7, 1794. 33W

On Saturday the 24th instant a numerous meeting of respectable Citizens from different parts of this State assembled in Lexington; and after taking into consideration the degraded and de-  
ferred situation of this Country, both as to its commerce and protection; and coolly deliberating thereon, the following Res-  
olutions were adopted:—

Resolved,

1. That the inhabitants West of the Apalachian mountains, are entitled by nature and by stipulation, to the free and undisturbed Navigation of the River Mississippi.

2. That from the year 1783 until this time, the enjoyment of this right has been uniformly prevented, by the Spaniards.

3. That the General Government whose duty it was to have put us in possession of this right, have, either through design, or mistaken policy, adopted no effectual measures for its attainment.

4. That even the measures they have adopted, have been uniformly concealed from us, and veiled in mysterious secrecy.

5. That civil liberty is profited, when the servants of the people, are suffered to tell their masters, that communications which they may judge important, ought not to be intrusted to them.

6. That we have a right to expect and demand, that Spain should be compelled immediately to acknowledge our right, or that an end be put to all negotiations on that subject.

7. That the injuries and insults done and offered by Great Britain to America, gall loudly for redress; and that we will to the utmost of our abilities support the General Government in any attempt to obtain redress.

8. That as the voice of all Eastern America has now called on the

President of the United States to demand that redress of Great-Britain, Western America has a right to expect and demand, that nothing shall be considered as a satisfaction, that does not completely

remove their grievances; which have a stronger claim to satisfaction, both from their atrocity and contumacy.

9. That the recent appointment of the enemy of the Western country to negotiate with that nation, and the tame submission of the general government, when we

alone were injured by Great Britain, make it highly necessary, that we shoud at this time state our just demands to the President and Congress.

10. That the inhabitants of the Western country have a right to demand, that their frontiers be protected by the general government, and that the total want of that protection which they now experience, is a grievance of the greatest magnitude.

11. That the attainment and security of these our rights, is the common cause of the Western people, and that we will unite with them in any measures that may be most expedient for that purpose.

12. Resolved, As our opinions that measures ought immediately to be taken, to obtain the sense of the inhabitants of this State at large, that no doubt may be entertained of their opinions and determinations on these important subjects; that we may be able when it shall be necessary, to communicate as a State, with the other inhabitants of the Western Coun-try.

13. Resolved, that it be recom-  
mended to each County in this State, to appoint a committee to give and receive communications on these subjects; to call meetings of their Counties; and when it may be judged expedient, to call upon the people to elect proper persons to represent them in Coven-tion, for the purpose of deliberating on the steps which will be most expedient for the attainment and security of our just rights.

By direction and in behalf of the meeting of the Citizens of the State of Kentucky.

GEORGE MUTER, Ch.  
Attest

JOHN BRADFORD, Clerk.  
Lexington, May 28, 1794.

HEMP.

A Quantity of well cleaned  
H E M P.

IS WANTED by the subscriber at his Store in Lexington, for which 23s. per cwt. will be given in Cash and Merchandise. He will also receive Linen and Hemp in discharge of book accompts.

JAMES MORRISON.  
Lexington, June 2, 1794. 4W

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Sinking creek, Fayette county, a dark bay Mare, 4 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, her near hind foot white, has a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded, appraised to 41. 10s. James Tinsley.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Fayette county, little N. Elkhorn, a bay Mare, star in the forehead, 3 year old, 13 and a half hands high, no brand, natural pacer, appraised to 51. 10s.

Albertus Bright.  
March 2, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Scott county, living on Miller's run, a branch of North Elkhorn; a sorrel MARE, two years old, ill made, no brand or flesh marks, near fourteen hands high, appraised to 51. 10s.

JOHN M'HAUTTON.

## FRANCHNATIONAL CONVENTION.

A secretary presented the substance of eight hundred Addresses from various communes and political societies, celebrating the Convention on their labors, and entreating them to continue at their posts, till the triumph of liberty was completed.

We give the following as a curious specimen of the addressees:

The republican society of Cognac congratulated the Convention on its labors, "It is from this incorruptible mountain that the volcanoes with which all our hearts have been inflamed, have issued. From its summit has it pouted that thunder which has made tyrants tremble on their thrones, and filled the hearts of these satellites who surround them with fear. No peace, no truce, as long as these wretches shall have their satellites in arms against our country. Declare to them in the name of 25 millions of souls whom you represent, that, so far from treating with them, during the approaching spring, the tri-colored flag shall wave on the walls of London:—Tell them, in the name of Frenchmen, that the Thames, dyed with the blood of the English, shall teach them how to regard a nation, fighting in defence of its rights; declare to the fanatics of Spain, that the republican soldiers, whilst they make them feel the force of French bayonets, will bring to the crucible of the Republic those idols of gold which they are foolish enough to worship. Tell the imbecil Austrian that we will refuse to treat with him till he shall have confessed that the Rhine form the line of separation between a nation of freemen and a nation of slaves. Announce to the tyrannic Prussian that he will never obtain his pardon from the French Republic until he return home & make confession of his crimes. Declare that Holland shall never experience our lenity without paying the expence of the war in which she has become a party."

COMMUNE OF PARIS, March 7.

In consequence of some seditious movements which have lately appeared in this capitol, the administration of police have issued the following

### PROCLAMATION.

Citizens! some new plots are at work. The enemies of liberty are every where uniting. Wicked men do not content themselves alone to monopolize and create a fictitious scarcity, but they attempt to take advantage of their crimes, by exciting the people to insurrection. Anonymous letters are in general circulation, in which it is recommended to disarm the citizens, to disperse the convention and the constituted authorities, and to demand a chief.—Judge what must be the tendency of such writings and expressions.

Citizens! it is time for you to rally, with more strength than ever, around the convention; give confidence to your magistrates; let every man watch, and soon will your enemies be forced to hide themselves in their lurking places.

(Signed)

The Administrators of Police.

February 2.

The National Convention after hearing the report of the committee of Public Safety, Decrees:

Art. 1st. All captains and officers of the ships of the line of the Republic, who shall strike to an enemy, whatever may be his number, unless his vessel shall be so disabled as to run the risk of sinking and that he would hardly have time to save his men, will be declared as traitors to their country and will be punished with death.

Art. 2. All captains and officers commanding any frigates, sloops of war, or any other vessel, that

shall strike to any force, unless double theirs, and previous to having sustained the same damages as above, will suffer the same pain.

Art. 3. When a ship, frigate, sloop of war, or any other vessel of the Republic takes a vessel from any enemy one third stronger—an account will be given to the Minister of the Marine of such valorous actions as tended to the taking of such vessel—and those will be promoted, and their pay increased, to that of a next superior officer, and three hundred livres, paid to the crew for each gun the prize is armed with.

BRUSSELS, February 29.

The head quarters of the Austrians will be this evening at Valenciennes. M. de Clairyay will command 20,000 men at Tournay: The Prince de Cobourg 40,000 at Soissons, between Charleroi and Cambrai; and the Prince of Holnlohe 20,000 on the banks of Sambre. There will be also 2000 men between Beaumont, Mauberge, and Philipville; 19,000 Dutch troops and 12,000 Austrians, will protect Namur; and M. de Beaulieu will have 9000 at Arion. Such are our dispositions. The 15,000 Austrians that are at Tournay will be charged to cover the Electorate. The English, Hessians and Hanoverians alone, are charged with the defence of West-Flanders from Menen to the sea.

LONDON, March 17.

Letters brought by Capt. Savage of Camilla, who sailed from Virginia the 18th of February, state, that on the day on which he sailed, two French men of war of 74 guns, two frigates of 40 guns, and two of 18 and 16 guns, were turned into Hampton-Road; the Ambuscade and two other French frigates were already there. In consequence of this intelligence insurmountable to America has arisen from five to eight guineas per cent.

Dr. Priestly preached an excellent sermon on the First Day, from this text, "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand;" in which he investigated the scripture prophecies, which seem to point at the events now taking place in the world. It is remarkable that his sermon was printed beforehand, and that he delivered it from the printed copy; probably to secure himself against the consequences of such gross misrepresentations as sent poor Winterbottom to Newgate.

March 18.

The Dutch Squadron at anchor in the port of Leghorn, has no other object than to strengthen the good understanding which subsists between the states-general and the regency of Algiers, and has considerable presents on board for that purpose. This Squadron, however may clear the Mediterranean of French corsairs which infest it.

A letter from Dejope, dated the 27th of February, and brought by a fishing boat, contains the following interesting detail respecting the army of the royalists.

The army augments daily; it at this time consists of above 60,000 men, armed and divided into troops, exclusive of a number of brave royalists who have retired for a time, and who begin to rejoin it.

The Limousin is in a full state of insurrection, and they hope will be able to join the royalists of La Vendee.

In Lower Normandy 7000 men have taken up arms, under a brave commander.

Assemblies are also taking place at Dejope, against whom the convention have sent troops; but they desert, or refuse to march. In fact every thing promises a general insurrection.

March 19.

Letters from Leghorn state, that general Soli having heard of the

surrender of St. Florence, marched against Bafia, at the head of 6000 Corsican royalists. Being arrived at a proper place, he gave a signal to the British Squadron, which was then off that part of the island. The British ships of war immediately approached, and landed the troops within sight of Bafia, and at the distance of four Italian miles from it. Immediately after, Bafia was blockaded by the combined British and Corsican troops, who erected different batteries, and intimated to the republicans by a summons, that they must surrender the fortress in 24 hours. The master of the above vessel adds, that at his departure he heard a cannonade.

The captain of a Tertane which arrived at Leghorn from Porto Ferro, deplored, that he heard a cannonade, which lasted all day long on the 25th, and seemed to proceed from Bafia.

The people of Paris appear to be by no means disposed to an insurrection. Hebert, popular as he is, has been foiled in his endeavor to produce one against Camille Desmoulins, Fabre d'Églantine, and other deputies; and when an address was published by the administrators of the police, on the 6th inst. requiring the people to rally round the convention, the popular facilities of each section unanimously resolved to obey the requisition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
February 1.

French officers in British pay.

Major Mailhard said, he refers to a question which the secretary of state (Mr. Dundas) said he was not prepared to answer last night. The right honorable gentleman had now had time to inform himself of that, respecting which he ought never to have been in want of information; and he desired to hear from him explicitly whether or not there were French officers employed as aids-de-Camp to the Earl of Moira, and receiving British pay.

Mr. secretary Dundas said, he felt it his duty to give no explicit answer to any such question. His opinion was, and he begged to be understood as giving only his private opinion, that the Earl of Moira had a right to employ such instruments as he might think most fit for executing the service with which he was intrusted. To mention the names of French officers in any way contributing to the operations of war, was in a manner of much delicacy; and he should decline answering any question, whatever might be the motive of putting it, that tended to disclose measures, the success of which might depend upon secrecy, unless he was commanded by the house to answer.

Major Mailhard said, he had asked no question that could be supposed to indicate a wish of disclosing measures, which ought to be concealed. He understood from good authority that there were French officers employed under the command of the Earl of Moira, and in British pay. If such was the fact, it was contrary to law, and a fit subject of enquiry by the house of Commons. He was ready to admit that the situation of such French officers was delicate, and that their services might be useful; but if they were to be employed in a legal way, the delicacy of their situation would not be less important. All the army under the command of the Earl of Moira must know if any such officers were employed, and therefore to tell the house of Commons would not be disclosing any state secret. If the motion he was now to make should not be attended to, he should take another opportunity of bringing the subject before

the house. He moved, that an account be laid before the house of any officers, natives of foreign countries, now in service under the command of the Earl of Moira, and receiving British pay.

Mr. Grey seconded the motion. It was said to be dangerous to disclose the measures of government during a war; but the departure from the principles of the Constitution, which, under pretext of supporting it, were daily led to betray, was much more dangerous. The secretary of state said that the Earl of Moira had a right to employ such instruments as he might think fit for executing the service with which he was intrusted. He would tell the right honorable secretary what the Earl of Moira had not a right to do. He had no right to employ foreign officers in British pay within this country, without authority of Parliament. If the motion should not be carried, he took this opportunity of giving notice, that he should again bring forward the subject, and the landing of Hessians.

The motion was negatived, and the house adjourned till Monday.

## LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, June 14.

The following account is given by a Citizen of Western Pennsylvania on his way home from the Illinois, which place he left the 22d of last month:

The Delaware and Shawanee Indians living on the other side of the Mississippi, on the Spanish territory, who had been sent last spring by the Spanish government, under the conduct of a French trader to invade the territory of the United States, and watch on the Ohio and Cumberland rivers; after having committed several violations upon the same territory, did lately retire contrary to the intentions and wishes of the Spanish Officers. These Indians, however disappointed, have made several attempts to keep them at their service and for that purpose have held several councils with these Indians who have still offered the most powerful arguments and the most confident reasons to retire and avoid any hostile measures against either the Bad French, or the Bad Americans as it was told them alternately. The principal ground they bear upon this is, that they have deserted their native country and their own land, even their friends, who still oppose the American Army and had done so for the sake of peace; therefore, since they had bought peace at so dear a price it would be inconsistent to give it away for a cause which is a stranger to themselves; they also observed that their misfortunes and the hard fate to which their friends were reduced, was the consequence of their impudently meddling in the war between the British and the Americans. That henceforth they never would share or partake in any thing with wars raised between the white people. That as for themselves, they would fight their own battles and settle their quarrels, if any, with the red people. They also mentioned in Council, that when the Americans offered presents to their friends among the Indians, they always recommended them to remain still and peaceable, while on the contrary they (the Spaniards) made them presents to bring them to trouble and disturbance. In consequence of all these reasons so alleged by the Indians, and notwithstanding the repeated attempts made by the Spanish government to get them again at a mischievous activity, they all without exception, have left Cape Girardeau and their neighboring villages and did go to

wards the heads of Warameg river to settle and plant corn there, which is about 150 miles off their old Villages. The Spanish Government have also met with another disappointment with the Chickasaw Indians. Out of seven Indians they had deputed to the Chickasaw nation, to raise those against the United States, six have been killed by the Chickasaws at the first hint they gave of the cause of their mission, the other one had but a very narrow escape and came back to New-Madrid, being half starved quite naked, even without a gun, carrying nothing with him but the news. Nevertheless, whatever may be the effect of the ill successes to the Spaniards, they solace themselves and even delight in the expectation of future mischief to be done by a number of Cherokees they have called to settle at Cape Girardeau, to fill up the vacancy that has taken place by the removal of the other Indians. Those Cherokees though not so numerous as the Delawares and Shawanee, are infinitely more dreaded. They are at this time the highway-men and assassins of the lower part of the Ohio, and the Spaniards do them and board them for that purpose. Several traders who intended to bring peltry from the Illinois up to Pittsburgh, have been prevented of it for fear of being plundered and massacred with their crews. Mr. Furnirene of the Supreme judges of the Western territory being well aware of the impending danger on the Ohio, is detained at present at Post St. Vincennes, waiting for an answer of the Commandant of St. Louis, of which he begs the interposition or protection towards this Cherokee banditti, so that he can be secured from their attack or insults, during his official journey to the Illinois, where he is going to hold the General Court. This not only the Citizens of the United States are impeded by the Spaniards, in carrying on their trade or travelling on the waters and territory of the union; but even Public Officers, Supreme Judges cannot any more hold their courts or perform public duty, without the previous consent or interference of a Spanish Officer. Such is the debased condition of our country! Such are the pernicious consequences of the neglect and contempt Congress has always manifested for this unfortunate part of the union!"

The following is extracted from a Glasgow paper:—

A reward of two hundred pounds is offered in Tuesdays Gazette, for the discovery of the person or persons guilty in writing or publishing the following seditions Hand Bill, which has been posted up on the walls of Norwich, and circulated among the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity.

"To all real lovers of liberty, my friends and fellow-citizens."

"It is with the greatest joy I congratulate you on the defeat of the combined tyrants: Be assured that Liberty and Freedom will at last prevail. Tremble O thou oppressor of the people, that reignest upon the throne, and ye ministers of state weep! for ye shall fail. Ye who grind the face of the poor, oppress the people, and starve the industrious mechanic. My friends ye are oppressed, you know it—Revenge it! Lord Buckingham, who died the other day, had thirty thousand pounds yearly for setting hisa—in the house of Lords, and doing nothing—Think of this ye who work hard, and have hardly a cent to put in your mouths; think how many wretched it would have made happy—in short, my friends, Liberty calls aloud, ye who will hear her voice, may you be free and happy: he who does not, let him starve and be DAMNED."

"Sunday, Sept. 14.

"N. B. Be resolute, and you shall be happy—he who wishes well to the cause of Liberty, let him repair to the Chapel Field, at five o'clock

"This afternoon,  
To begin a glorious revolution."

On Tuesdays last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, William Cox, who was condemned at the last session of the court of Oyer and Terminer for passing counterfeit Bank Notes, was taken from the public jail in this town and conveyed to the intended place of execution, where, after continuing about an hour, received the governor's pardon.

The order of Proclamation.

A part of the Lexington troop of Horse formed the front, the Light Infantry on the right of the battalion, the town Militia and Guards on the left; and the rear closed by the balance of the troop of Horse. They moved in open order very slowly, with the prisoner in a cart in the center, with a cope about his neck, the end of which was held by the Sheriff. He was attended by the Rev. Adam Rankin.—The spectators are computed at not less than 1500.

#### INDIAN NEWS.

The week before last the Indians killed a negro and took one prisoner on the big Miami.

Last week they killed two men and wounded another on Bradfiers' creek.

On the fifth instant they killed a man at Main's Lick. On the seventh they killed another within four miles of the same place; and on the day following stole eight horses from the ford of Salt river, on the road from Bairdstown to Bullitt's lick.

XXXXXXXXXX

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber living in Georgetown, the 11th of May last, a yellow foal horse, five years old, hanging mane and switch tail, no brand, a small star in his forehead, when he is hard rode bends toward his pattern joints, he is about 14 hands three inches high, very slender made. Any person that will bring the said horse to me shall receive Six Dollars reward.

ELIJAH WOOLFOLK,  
June 6, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Woodford county, a black mare, about 13 hands and a half high, about 13 years old, with a star on her near buttock, no brand perceptible, appraised to \$1.

Also, a bright foal filly, about 3 years old, about 12 hands high, with a star and switch, no brand perceptible, appraised to \$1.

Robert Mitchell,  
March 4, 1794.

TAKE up by the subscriber, living near M'Millin's spring, Bourbon; a foal MARE, mixed with white hairs, a bald face and a very hairy mane, about thirteen hands one inch high, very old, no brand perceptible; appraised to \$1. 16s. Also a bay FILLEY, one year old last spring, a colt of said mare; appraised to \$1.

JAMES SAMPLE.  
February 25.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near M'Millin's spring, Bourbon county, a brown MARE and COLT, the mare has a small white on her right hind foot and star in her forehead, appears to have a brand on her left shoulder but not legible, about thirteen hands and a half high, about eight years old; appraised to \$1. 10s. The colt is a bay, with both hind feet white, a star and switch joined together with a small patch; appraised to \$1.

SAMUEL COHAN.  
February 5.

FOR SALE,  
1400 Acres of LAND,  
On the waters of Tates and Silver creek, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Quinn and Christopher Irvine.

1400 Acres adjoining the above, on Taylors fork of Silver creek.

1400 Acres on Paintlick on the trace from Bonnibrough to Logan's station, adjoining John May, William Kirtly and Joseph Craig's land.

1000 Acres on the North fork of Rockcastle, on the trace leading from Bonnibrough to the Hazle Patch.

1000 Acres adjoining, including the trace.

900 Acres, lying on the Dividing Ridge, on the trace leading from Bonnibrough to Logan's, between the forks of Tates and Silver creek.

2000 Acres on the waters of Otter creek, adjoining Joseph Felp's settlement and pre-emption, and Bowles' pre-emption.

2000 Acres on the waters of Silver and Muddy creek, adjoining Samuel Estill alligance of Webber.

500 Acres adjoining, William Fancock's settlement and pre-emption.

11,000 Acres on the south side of Tennessee river, in the land laid apart for the late American army.

4000 Acres on Station Camp creek, near Estill's station.

1000 Acres lying on main Muddy creek, above Crew's pre-emption.

1250 Acres lying on Silver and Station Camp creeks, adjoining Luttrell's pre-emption.

The above Lands were all located by Green Clay esq. of Madison county (in the name of William Mayo, in the years 1-20, 1781) who can show and give all necessary information to any persons inclined to purchase.

1000 Acres Military Land granted in the name of John Roney, on the waters of Grave creek, a branch of Green river, adjoining Robert Beall's survey, within the Green River Settlements.

1000 Acres granted to Henry Lee esq. on a warrant issued the 15th October 1779 and surveyed in 1781, in Nelson county on the waters of Mill creek near Bairdstown, wherein are several settlements already improved. Matthew Walker esq. can show this land.

2000 Acres Military Land, granted to Capt. Abner Crump, on Green river near the fording of Cumberland trace. Capt. Abraham Chapman can give further information, located by him.

800 Acres granted to Jacob Rubottom, near the mouth of main Licking, located by William Kennedy esq. of Mercer county, and surveyed under his direction.

10,000 Acres surveyed for Jacob Rubottom, on the waters of Slate creek, located and surveyed under the direction of said Kennedy.

2666 2-3 Acres military land, granted to Lieut. William Smith, on Green river.

The above Lands will be sold on low terms for cash or produce, and the terms made easy to the purchasers.

JOHN FOWLER.  
June 12, 1774.

June 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

To all persons who have purchased Lots in the town of Frankfort, of the Directors of the Public buildings, that they are requested to make immediate payment; and those who desire to have their deeds, to attend at that place, the last day of this instant, for that purpose.

John Allen,  
Robert Johnson,  
Robert M'Gly,  
Marquis Calmes,  
& Daniel Weijger.

C A S H  
Will be given for  
CAVALRY-HORSES.

At Lexington, from Monday the 16th instant until Saturday following.

Also, wanted a few more  
PACK-HORSES.

N. SHAW, Agent  
Quarter-Master.

June 12, 1794.

The Members of the  
Lexington LODGE, No. 25,

ARE requested to be punctual in their attendance at their Lodge Room, on Tuesdays the 24th inst. the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, precisely at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Master.  
BASIL DUKE, Secretary.

Lexington, June 13, 1794.

FOR SALE  
ON MODERATE TERMS,  
THREE VALUABLE  
HOUSES AND LOTS,

In this town, and two OUT  
LOTS; also a valuable PLANTATION within three miles of said town, together with a quantity of good LANDS in Mason, Bourbon and Scott counties, and their interest in the Paper Mill.

ALEX. & JAMES PARKER.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscribers either by bond, note or book account, are requested to call and settle their respective balances immediately, or they shall be put into the hands of proper officers to collect, without respect to persons.

A. & J. P.

Lexington, June 11, 1794.

Notice.

WHEREAS sometime in the winter or spring seventeen hundred and ninety-two, I passed my bond to a certain William Burney, now living in Nelson county, for the conveyance of about nineteen hundred acres of land, lying on Bank Lick creek, a branch of the Ohio, about eight or ten miles from said river, and about the same distance below Main Licking, in consideration whereof, the said Burney passed his bond to me for near four hundred pounds, payable within nine or twelve months after date; which bond he has failed to comply with. I do therefore hereby notify all persons not to take an assignment of the bond set above mentioned, as I am determined not to comply with said bond until the said Burney shall fully comply with his bond which he passed to me.

WILLIAM POPE.

I have now on hand a very complete assortment of

CASTINGS  
From BOURGON FURNACE,  
WHICH will be sold at sixpence  
half penny per pound.

William Morton.

Lexington June 12, 1794.

WANTED to PURCHASE,  
A quantity of

C H E E S E.

W. M.

NOTICE is hereby given,  
That a

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL  
Will commence under the care of

the TRANSYLVANIA PRESBYTERY,

on the second Tuesday in June, at

Pisgah Meeting house, in the county of Woodford. Walking, lodging and dieting will be had convenient to said School, at EIGHT POUNDS per annum; and tuition at FOUR POUNDS.—The tuition money to be paid in half yearly payments. Particular attention will be paid to the education and morals of youth, who may be sent to said School by the Teacher and Superintendent.

|| w3

Three Hundred DOLLARS

REWARD.

WHEREAS the common gaol of the county of Richmond State of Georgia, was broke open on the night of the Twenty-Sixth of February, 1794, and Beverley Allen, charged with the murder of the late Robert Forsyth, Esquire, escaped therefrom: A number of the citizens of Augusta hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS SPECIE, to any person or persons who will apprehend and secure the said Beverley Allen, in the aforesaid common gaol, in addition to the reward of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS offered by his Excellency the Governor, in his proclamation of the 27th ult.

The money will be paid by Mr. McMillan, on producing the Sheriff's receipt for the body of the said Allen.

N. B. The above mentioned Allen, is upwards of 37 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, smooth complexion, his hair rather of a dark colour, and loose about his ears. He is known in Virginia and in all the states to the Southward thereof, as a Methodist Preacher.

Mr. Bradford.

I WAS surprised to find in your last Saturday's paper, Beverley Allen, the murderer of Robert Forsyth esquire, described as being known in Virginia, and in all the states to the Southward thereof, as a Methodist Preacher; when any gentleman that would be at the trouble to read the printed minutes of the Methodist conference for the year 1792, might see that he has been publicly excommunicated from the Methodist connexion for several years, and therefore cannot be known as a Methodist Preacher.

JESSE GUTHRIE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at the mouth of Dick's river, a black HORSE, with a blaze face, four saddle marks, about eight years old, thirteen hands three inches high, has a bold tail, branded on his near shoulder and something like a diamond, polled and appraised to eight pounds.

Also a dark brown MARE, six years old; about four feet nine inches high, no brand perceptible; polled and appraised to eleven pounds.

ROBERT M'KEY.

April 16, 1794.

WHEREAS my Wife REBECCA HARRISON, during my absence to the settlement last fall, proved incontinent to my bed, and is now removed from my house: This is hereby to forewarn all persons whatsoever from crediting her any thing on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Robert Harrison.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Scott County, on the Ohio, a dark bay HORSE, six years old, about fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, a small bell, some white hairs in his forehead, a ring of white hairs round his left hind hoof and half way round his right hind hoof, branded on the near shoulder. Any person that will bring the subscriber the said horse, or such information that the owner gets him, shall receive the above reward. The horse was lost in the first of August 1794.

JAMES S. TALBOT.

June 22.

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